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<u>L16</u>	(((713/1)!.CCLS.))	954	<u>L16</u>
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<u>L14</u>	(((709/106)!.CCLS.))	339	<u>L14</u>
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source <and> code <and> control <and> system

Results:Journal or Magazine = **JNL** Conference = **CNF** Standard = **STD****1 Expert system for control purpose based on CLIPS***Simo, J.; Martinez, M.; Morant, F.; Crespo, A.;*

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6 Transmission of graphic image data to mobile terminals*Brewster, R.L.; Jalal, R.S.;*

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8 On_Time: a high level real time language environment based on a portable operating system featuring feasible and fault tolerant scheduling*Halang, W.A.; Henn, R.;*

Software Engineering for Real Time Systems, 1989., Second International Conference on , 18-20 Sep 1989

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Military Communications Conference, 1991. MILCOM '91, Conference Record, 'Military Communications in a Changing World'. , IEEE , 4-7 Nov 1991

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Nishihara, T.; Kikuchi, J.; Takehisa, T.;

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Bhattacharjee, A.K.; Seby, A.; Sen, G.; Dhodapkar, S.D.;

Software Testing, Reliability and Quality Assurance, 1994.

Conference Proceedings., First International Conference on , 21-22 Dec 1994

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12 A CAD tool to implement real-time fuzzy controllers on DSPs

del Campo, I.; Tarela, J.M.;

Real-Time Systems, 1995. Proceedings., Seventh Euromicro Workshop on , 14-16 Jun 1995

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14 Performance analysis of integrated voice/data transmission in slotted CDMA packet radio communication networks

Wuyi Yue; Matsumoto, Y.;

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15 Documentation meets version control: an automated backup system for HTML-based help

Green, R.;

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WEST**End of Result Set**

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Print

L27: Entry 1 of 1

File: USPT

Feb 28, 1989

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4809170 A

**** See image for Certificate of Correction ****

TITLE: Computer device for aiding in the development of software system

Brief Summary Text (5):

UNIX/PWB--designed to run on AT&T's UNIX programming environment, includes the SCCS source code control system and the MAKE configuration tool.

Brief Summary Text (6):

RCS--a more powerful source code control system that also runs on UNIX systems.

Brief Summary Text (8):

ALS--the Ada Language System, was developed to meet the Stoneman requirements for an Ada programming support environment. ALS includes an Ada compiler, debugger, binder, and execution environment. In addition, the ALS has a source code control system that keeps successive generations and variants of packages. The ALS does not have a single configuration management tool, but provides the primitives needed to build one. The ALS Ada compiler/linker detects the need to recompile (as required by the Ada standard).

Brief Summary Text (11):

MAKE looks at each item in a "makefile" and finds its "date/time modified" entry (DTM). If the DTM of an object pre-dates the DTM of any of the objects it depends on, the object is rebuilt. This DTM based approach is fine when you are trying to build a system from all "most recent" sources; but, it fails to deal with the more typical, more complicated cases involving old versions, variant branches, or multiple targets. Moreover, MAKE is very "binary" oriented; the user must describe the system in terms of the object modules that go into it, rather than in terms of the source modules. MAKE supports a dynamic style of development, in which each user sees other users' changes as soon as they become available.

Brief Summary Text (18):

Source Code Control System User's Guide

Detailed Description Text (4):

A DSEE product goal requires that it work with any language or text processor; in addition, that users be able to pick any editor. As will be seen, in order to accomplish its various objects, parts of DSEE were incorporated into the operating system. Thus, without changes to any existing tools, the compilers, editors, print spoolers, etc. are all able to understand DSEE file formats and obey DSEE Configuration Manager version constraints. This powerful capability distinguishes DSEE from all of the prior art systems described above under Background of the Invention.

Detailed Description Text (26):

The use of deltas saves an enormous amount of space. Statistics on typical Pascal modules managed by the HM showed that each new version makes the delta file about 1%-2% larger. In other words, 50-100 versions of a module can be stored in the same amount of space as two copies of that module. These space savings answer the challenge of those who say that source code control systems use too much disk space and that users should just keep each module and a current backup copy.

Detailed Description Text (27):

In addition to deltas, DSEE saves space by compressing leading blanks in source files to a space count byte. Again, the savings are enormous. Statistics on Pascal modules held by the HM showed that 20% of each module consists of leading blanks. The combination of deltas and space compression leads to an interesting phenomenon:

a typical History Management element, with five to ten versions, is often smaller than a single clear text copy of that element.

Detailed Description Text (28):

DSEE/HM, like SCCS, uses "interleaved" deltas; that is, there is only one file containing all of the versions of an element. Intermixed control records allow the source code control system to extract any version of the element in a single pass over the file. By comparison, RCS uses "separate" deltas; that is, a whole, plain text copy of the most recent version is kept along with deltas describing how to go "backwards" from the current version to old versions. RCS can provide the most recent version very quickly, but has more trouble implementing variant branches. DSEE uses a variant of the delta algorithm. This choice was made for functionality reasons, not for performance. The ability to construct any version of an element in a single pass over the interleaved delta file is a critical feature in the implementation of DSEE "extended streams". Extended streams is the single most important novel aspect of the present invention and provides ordinary, unmodified programs transparent access to any version of a DSEE element. No prior art CASE system offers this important advantage.

Detailed Description Text (38):

In addition to a number of binaries and BCT's, each build results in a Build Version Specifier. A user can list all existing Build Version Specifications. Given a Build Unit Specifier, DSEE can find the BCT in the pool that corresponds to that build. A release consists of the system that was built, its BCT, and keywords that describe the system. These items are stored in a safe, stable database. Optionally, a snapshot of source code and derived objects can be made. DSEE can perform various checks by analyzing the BCT; for example, it can warn when more than one version of the same element is used. Later, when a bug is reported in a released version of the system, the maintainers can use keywords to locate the version in the database and find the BCT--which will describe the exact versions used in the system. Since the History Manager has all of the old sources, users can base their CT on the BCT of the release, thereby re-establishing the environment that existed when the release was made. By making minor edits to an explicit CT, users can fix bugs without disturbing most modules of the system.

Detailed Description Text (39):

DSEE can create a shell in which all programs executed in that shell window transparently read the exact version of an element requested in the user's Configuration Thread. The History Manager, Configuration Manager, and extensible streams mechanism (described above) work together in this way to provide a "time machine" that can place a user back in an environment that corresponds to a previous release. In this environment, users can print the version of a file used for a prior release, and can display a read-only copy of it. In addition, the compilers can use the "include" files as they were, and the source line debugger can use old binaries and old sources during debug sessions. All of this is done without making copies of any of the elements.

US Reference Patent Number (9):

4558413